Amusements Co-Night.

BLIOU OPERA HCUSE-8:15-" Pop." COSMOPOLITAN-8-" The Merry War."

Clasino-8-" Princess of Trebizonde." FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-2-"East Lynne"-8-" Bob."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE-8-"Article 47." HAVERLY'S 14TH STREET THEATRE-2 and 8-Mastedon

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-" A Russian Honey

NIBLO'S GARDEN-2 and S-"Her Atonement." BAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE-8-"A Bunch of Keys, or The Hotel." STAR THEATRE-S-"The Amadan."

TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE-S-" A Bustle Among Petiteosis."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE-2-" Ladies' Bottle"-8"Arkwright's Wife."
WALLACK'S THEATRE-8-" La Belle Russe."

Inder to Advertisements.

AMUSEMENTS-7th Page-5th and 6th columns. ANNOUNCEMENTS-8th Page-5th column. BANKING HOUSES-7th Page-4th column. Business Norices-4th Page-1st column. BOARD AND ROOMS-7th Page-6th column. CORPORATION NOTICES-7th Page-1st column DIVIDEND NOTICES-7th Page-4th column. DRESSMAKING-7th Page-6th commb. DET GOODS-7th Page -3d column. EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS-7th Page-3d column: Excursions-7th Page-6th column. PINANCIAL-7th Page-4th column. GRATES AND FENDERS-7th Page-3d column.

HELF WANTED-7th Page-5th column.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.-7th Page-4th column. ICE CREAM-7th Page-6th column. Instruction-6th Page-2d commu. LEGAL NOTICES-7th Page-3d column.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS-5th Page-6th column. MISCELLANEOUS-7th Page-6th column-8th Page-5th and 6th columns.

New Publications-6th Page-1st and 2d columns.

New Publications-6th Page-1st and 5th columns. OCEAN STEAMERS-7th Page-4th and 5th columns. REAL ESTATE-7th Page-1st column.

BALES BY AUCTION-7th Page-3d column BITUATIONS WANTED-MALES-7th Page-5th column. FEMALES-7th Page-5th column.

BrECIAL NOTICES-5th Page-6th column. Breansoars and Rathroads-6th Page-5th and 6th

STORAGE-7th Page-3d column. SUMMER RESORTS-7th Page-24 and 34 columns. TEACHERS-6th Page-2d column.

Chainess Notices.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 23.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The coronation ceremonies began in Moscow yesterday with the state entry of the Emperor into the city, ——— Details of the murder conspiracy in County Mayo, Ireland, are given. ___ All the London newspapers comment favorably upon the new Governor-General of Canada. ____ The members of the Italian Cabinet have resigned. The list of probable starters in the race for the Derby stakes, to be run to-day, is given.

DOMESTIC.-Secretary Chandler has written a letter to Mr. Dezendorf in relation to the alleged abuses in the Norfolk Navy Yard. Further details of the disastrons storm on Lake Michigan are received. The New-Jersey Prohibition Con-vention yesterday nominated Dr. Isaac N. Quimby . for Governor. The Baptist Bible Convention was organized at Saratoga. — The Presbyterian General Assembly decided to consider the appeal of the Rev. Dr. McLane, of Ohio, accused of heresy. snow and frosts are reported from several

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The preparations for the opening of the Brooklyn Bridge were nearly completed yesterday. - The plan to reorganize the Republican party was favorably commented on. Frederic Gebhard returned from Philadelphia on the advice of his friends. — The Railroad Commissioners gave a hearing in regard to exorbitant charges for carrying milk on the Harlem Read. The President and several members of his Cabinet arrived. Two men were burned to death in Brooklyn, ==== In the billiard tournament Schaefer defeated Dion and Daly won a game from Sexton. ___ A suft was begun against the Jumel heirs by their lawyers for their agreed share of the property. the Baltimores again. ——Mr. Wandell testified in the divorce suit brought by his wife. ——Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 82.10 cents. Stocks were feverish, unsettled cifizens instead of delegating them without and lower; later were strong and closed with smart recoveries in prices.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear or fair weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 68°; lowest, 57°; average,

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them postpaid, for \$1 00 per month, the address being changed to often as desired. The Desired. to any address in Europe for \$1 60 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

The ceremonies attending the Czar's coronation were opened yesterday at Moscow by an Imperial procession from the Petrofisky Palace to the Kremlin, a distance of four and a half miles. No bombs were thrown, no mines were exploded; but the great crowds of spectators along the route cheered the Emperor wildly. If the Czar feared danger and was nervous, he did not show it, but smiled amiably at his sublin fortress. There will not be any enjoyment earnest. It may fail, even if it be adopted, pressed. This furnishes the highest and the best rea-

upon the festivitles at Moscow.

Practice at Creedmoor for the rifle match at the chief reasons why the American team | no man who refuses or neglects to attend the Wimbledon begins to-day. Last year one of British volunteers was the fact that during the eventual outcome of the primaries, in convenwasted in experimenting with guns and am- this work of reorganization was assigned have munition which should have been spent in hard work at the ranges. This season, it Republicans to do theirs. is to be hoped, the members of the team will occupy themselves only in practice which will tell at Wimbledon. Happily the gun question has been narrowed down to two patterns, has already been determined upon. If the therefore, there are hopes that they may be English opponents, or at least make excellent records. But the main condition of either result is hard practice.

talk with Mr. Sidney Webster, of this city, administrative ability. If he was received all in the complications arising out of the Law- to Barrack Hill in the lumbermen's capital with rence extradition controversy in 1876. This extraordinary tokens of popular enthusiasm, it were so afraid that a precedent might be established for the surrender of an accused man on daughter of the Queen was by his side. The one charge to be tried on another that they significance of his appointment lay in the fact asked for a guarantee against this possibility from the United States. It was refused and accepted the American convention. Ordinary criminal offences only were at issue Governor-General, dignified in bearing and then; but an important result of the controversy was the appointment of a Royal Commission in England to consider the questions which had separated the two Governments, and also the weighty one of political offences. Beyond an approach to defining the meaning of the phrase "political offence," nothing followed, at that time, the appointment of the Commission; but the opinions which its mem-

in Australia or at the Cape, in Japan or New- nection by marriage with the royal family. Zealand, to-day will give at least a thought to The Marquis of Lorne made his triumphal the scene on Epsom Downs, where the greatest entry at Halifax when Lord Beaconsfield was Among Americans, also, there is a great deal was a word to conjure with. The appointment of speculation and talk over the Derby, though of the Canadian Viceroy was applauded by that will be won and lost to-day are enormous, so far as the relations of the provinces to Great for betting is heavy in the East as well as the Britain were concerned. Among the measures West on the Kentucky race, while it is a well of domestic administration to which the Govknown fact that wagers on the English Derby ernment was committed by its election adare made in the attermost parts of the earth. dresses was the speedy completion of a trans-England's most popular and fortunate owner. | ialism" was a popular catchword at that time always win.

Republican party in this city, of which there seems at this moment a reasonable prospect,

there are one or two things to be said which almost say themselves, and which we confess we hesitate to speak for the reason that at just this time, when there is no election immediately pending and hardly any direct and personal interest involved, they are so likely to fall on dull ears. Perhaps they are all contained in the worn aphorism that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." That, of course, is the ultimate expression of all political philosophy. Men recognize and admit its truth, however, not to be guided and governed by it, but to teach somebody else to think of it, while they go away and forget it. They apprehend it only in a loose general way. They do not include in the large, well-sounding term "liberty" all that relates to the "liberty" of which we as a free people make such boasts. They forget that it is individual vigilance, constant, eternal, and that it means watchfulness, thoughtfulness, unceasing interest' in, and constant attendance upon, political duties that are irksome, disagreeable and often repulsive; that it means not merely familiarity with public affairs, but acquaintance, association, contact with the men who for their own or any purpose desire to control and direct them; that it means attendance upon primaries, "upon caucuses, upon conventions; in short, that kind of mingling with ail sorts of people that the word Democracy conveys.

tains of political action-the primaries and caucuses-because they are so often impure and turbid, to denounce what they do after it is done, and clamor for parer politics, higher diality and enthusiasm by the press of the standards and all that. That is done year after | Dominion. year by gentlemen who, if we may judge them by their conduct and acts, have much less appreciation of their duties as citizens than those who are called professional politicians, whose action is so ofter, and it must be said so justly. made the cause of complaint and revolt. How much better it would be and how much better standing ground these gentlemen would have if they attended in person to their own duties as question or protest to the men who make polities a trade. Trading and self-seeking politicians are in so insignificant a minority in the Republican party in this city that it is only necessary for the members of the party who are sincerely desirous of honest and efficient administration, and have no personal ends to accomplish, to take balf an interest in the party's actual management, to drive them all out and give us, so far as Republicans are concerned clean, wholesome and pure municipal politics. It cannot be done, of course, so long as the better members of the party keep aloof from the primaries, take no personal part in the organization, but wait until the self-seeking professionals have given them something to criticise and protest against.

It is very well to stand off from the foun-

The proposed reorganization may not receive the assent of the men who are now in control. It will if the Republicans who believe in the necessity for it and are anxicus for success will only give expression to their desire and make the jects as he rode along. Undoubtedly he felt men whose interests are opposed to reform relieved when he was safely within the Krem- understand that they are in downright dead

for the Czar about the performance until it is in bringing about all that its projectors aim all over and he is sure he is not blown up. to accomplish. But it will not fail in this re-The explosion which is reported to have gard if only, as we have said, the Republicans of occurred in his dressing-room just before he New-York who want reform, or think they want left St. Petersburg was a reminder of the Nihil- it, will when the time comes show their faith ists which must have a depressing influence by their works and take the trouble to do their first duty as good citizens. It is broad ground to take, but THE TRIBUNE takes it upon serious reflection and after considerable observation of the workings of practical politics-that could not shoot well enough to beat the primaries has any right to complain of the tions or otherwise. The committee to whom done their duty. It remains now for individual

THE CANADIAN SUCCESSION.

The appointment of the Marquis of Lorne's successor brings to a close an interesting exand the quality of the ammunition to be used periment in colonial government. From the dull November afternoon in 1878 when he National Guardsmen are dilligent at Creedmoor, landed in Halifax to these few remaining weeks of his term, the official station of the Governorvictorious in their July contest with their General has been overshadowed by his social distinction as the Queen's sor-in-law. Suc ceeding Lord Dufferin, the most popular official ever sent out to the Canadian provinces from the mother State, the Marquis of Lorne could We publish on another page an interesting not hope to rival him in tact, discretion and who acted as legal counsel for the United States | the way from the landing-pier in Nova Scotia case, and that of Winslow, the forger, caused was not because his personal qualifications for much excitement in England. The Ministry executive administration were either recognized or assumed, but simply because the that it gave the Dominion a semblance of personal government; and now that his official So the English Government finally gave way term is drawing to a close, little else is to be said. He has shown himself to be a capable amiable in disposition, with the clearness of perception and soundness of judgment in pelities which, together with a coldness and formality of manner, commonly go with the Scotch blood. He has made no serious mistakes and has left a favorable impression wherever he has come in contact with the people of the various provinces; and if he had been merely the Duke of Argyll's son, he would bers expressed on the points involved are of have won a reputation in the Dominion as a interest just now as showing what experts in British nobleman who, without having Lord international law consider political crimes Dufferin's geniality, wit and mercurial temperament, possesses the capacity and temperament of his class for judicious administration. This is a day of peculiar interest to racing From first to last, however, his personal charmen in all parts of the world, and even to men acteristics have been eclipsed by his social who for the rest of the year pay no attention distinction, so that he will go out, very much to the turf. The Englishman in India or Egypt, as he came in, chiefly remarkable for his con-

of races is run before the greatest of crowds. at the height of his power and "Imperialism no American thoroughbred is announced as English Conservatives as an ingenious mode of likely to start. But in this country interest is invigorating the loyalty of the provinces and somewhat divided, for the Kentucky Derby is knitting them more closely to one another it to be decided; and though it is only a feeble, the bonds of confederation and also to the copy of the big original, it is still as widely mother country. The Canadian Premier, then known and as much discussed as any contest as now, was an old-fashioned Conservative of the American turf. The sums of money who plumed himself on being an ultra Loyalist The favorite for the Epsom contest is the colt | centinental system of railways, and for this Galliard, ridden by Archer, England's most immense undertaking enormous masses of famous jockey, and owned by Lord Falmouth. British capital would be required. If "Imper-But favorites even under such auspices do not in the Dominion, there were practical considerations which served to account for the stress that was laid upon it. If the presence of the Queen's daughter in Offawa was an indication In the matter of the reorganization of the of an era of good feeling in the relations bewas also an assurance that increased interes would be manifested by the moneyed classes in London, not only in the political administration, but in the internal development of the Dominon. Certainly the Government has had reason to congratulate itself upon the facility with which financial support for its railway enterprises has been obtained in England. So that in this sordid sense "Imperialism" has been omething more than a high-sounding word Indeed, there is reason to believe that the appointment of the Princess's husband as Governor-General, aside from promoting a marked improvement in financial relations, has stimulated the loyalty of the provinces.

The British Ministry has not made a forturate choice in appointing the Marquis of Lorue's successor. The Marquis of Lansdowne, whether deservedly or not, has acquired the reputation in County Kerry of being an infeeling landlord, and the abruptness with which he deserted the Liberal Ministry when he first remedial measure was broached, and the acrimony and persistency with which he opposed the Land bill, have excited the resentment of the Irish people. With an Irish penulation of at least one million in the Dominion. the Marquis of Lansdowne will have a strong race prejudice to overcome when he comes out in the autumn as Governor-General. The Canadians have one English trait markedly developed, a passion for party politics, and they will not be slow to perceive the fatuity of irritating the Irish voters, especially in the populous province of Ontario. We shall be urprised, therefore, if the appointment of the Marquis of Lansdowne be received with cor-

WHY WERE THE TAX LAWS NOT AMENDEDI

At a dinner given a few nights since to one of his fellow legislators, Speaker Chapin responded to the toast "The Legislature," and in the course of his speech he made this remark: "" The first thing that it seems to me "ought to be asked in connection with this "Legislature or in connection with the record " of any body of men who have served the "people, the first thing if you wish to know whether, on the whole, it has been a body the people would be likely to approve, is whether it was competent." This remark of the Speaker's was in the nature of a preface to an argument designed to prove that the Legislature of 1883 was competent.

Now assuming, Mr. Speaker, for the sake of argument, that the Legislature was competent, how do you explain its failure to handle the most important of the public questions which were pressed home upon its attention? We refer, of course, to the burning question of taxation. The Governor, in the message which he submitted to this "competent" Legislature on the 2d of January last, employed this plain, frank language:

The imperfection of our laws touching the matter of taxation, or the faulty execution of existing statutes on the subject, is glaringly apparent. The power of th and income for the support of the Government, it is obvious, should be exercised with absolute fairness and justice. When it is not so exercised the people are op-

will subject all property, as all alike need the protection of the State, to an equal share in the burdens of taxation by means of which the Government is maintained. And yet it is notoriously true that personal property not less remunerative than land and real estate escapes to a very great extent the payment of its fair proportion of the expense incident to its protection and preservation under the law.

Perhaps as the "competent" Legislature listened to these words they concluded that the Governor was incompetent. Perhaps in the opinion of the "competent" Legislature the imperfections of the tax laws are not "glaringly apparent "-in fact, do not exist at all. Perhaps the "competent" Legislature holds that personal property should be allowed to escape taxation altogether, and real estate should be forced to bear all the expenses necessary for the support of the Government. Or does the "competent" Legislature contend that personal property does not escape paying

its fair proportion? What is the explanation, Mr. Speaker? If the Legislature did not err through incompetency in this matter, pray tell us what the trouble was? You believe the Legislature had brains enough to amend the tax laws? Then why was the work left unperformed ? For political reasons? Because the Legislature was alike "competent" and corrupt? The Speaker has the floor.

AFRAID OF THEIR PRINCIPLES.

The Kentucky Democratic Convention said more than it meant to say. Sometimes dodging is eloquent. What this convention refused to say was definite and clear; right or wrong, it meant something. What it did say was pure emptiness. But this very hesitation and timidity in such a State as Kentucky casts a flood of light upon the course of public opinion on the

tariff question. The Democrats of Kentucky have been freetraders since the days of Henry Clay. Uncompromising and flat-footed free-traders, too, they have ever been, if the votes of their members of Congress, the sayings of their leading men and lournals, and the resolutions of their conventions, mean anything. The Louisville Courier-Journal is by all odds the most zealous in advocacy of free trade among all the really influential Democratic papers of the country. Senator Beck was not unnaturally called the Ajax of free trade, in debate near the close of the last session, because of his power and his zeal in the prolonged contest. In short, there is not a State in the country in which the Democratic party might be expected to declare itself all the itime and most unequivocally for free trade, if not in Kentucky. The convention had before it, too, a very clear and strong resolution affirming that the Kentucky Democracy denounce the Tariff art of the last Republican Congres is a monster piece of thequality, injustice and wrong, and they demand of the next Democratic House of Repreentatives a measure of relief and reform based up he organic law of the Democratic party, declared at 8

This resolution was rejected. The convention, on the contrary, said about the tariff ,uestion just this and no more :

in 1876 and reaffirmed at Cincinnation 1880,

ciples and policy emboried in the organic law of the evention held in St. Louis in 1876 and ratified at Clus-

To all men who know anything of public affairs it is known that nothing can be more empty and meaningless, as respects any question upon which dispute exists, than a vague and perfunctory affirmation of "unaltered confidence in and affection for "some [dead and gone platform of the past. To reaffirm bodily a platform upon which a national campaign was conducted seven years before would in any case be weak enough. But the Democratic platform of 1876 was considered an insult to the positive opponents of protection in the Democratic party, and the platform of 1880 was interpreted and made supremely ridiculous by Bridge. General Hancock's "local issue" utterances. Within the Democratic party there has sprung ug a demand for a more honest and manly treatment of this question, and that demand has nowhere been more strongly expressed than by Democratic leaders and organs in Kentucky

It would be childish to pretend that this evasion by the Kentucky Democrats means nothing. Let it be supposed that the Republicans of Pennsylvania, for instance, having before them a resolution emphatically approving a protective tariff, should decide not to adopt that, but to Freathern the National Republican platform of 1864. Would there be any room to doubt that the Republicans of Pennsylvania had either changed their convictions, or become afraid to put their beliefs into plain words? Yet a party in power can always appeal to its acts. If it says nothing, and promises nothing, still its past record forms its platform. But a party out of power, a minority trying to get into office, has no such excuse for silence. If it does not dare to say what it intends to do, its reticence is more eloquent than any speech. The Democrats of Kentucky have not changed their purposes. But they unwittingly bear testimony to the growth of public opinion in favor of a protective tarift. Even in that State, it is no longer thought prodent to confront this growing sentiment. Even there, the Democrats who want to be manly and outspoken are pushed to the rear, and the trimmers and tricksters take the lead. It is not a pleasant thing to see. The Republican party has never been afraid to utter its convictions on this subject, and it would ask nothing better than to be met by an equally frank and candid opposition. But the Democrats, even in Kentucky, prefer to evade and to dodge. Probably they will gain nothing by this course. A party out of power, and trying to recover public confidence, never gains anything by cheating. Before they can deserve to be intrusted with the vast responsibilities of government, men must first have enough manhood to avow their intentions. If they lack either the candor to say or the ability to determine whether they approve or oppose an existing tariff, they have something to acquire or to learn before the country will trust them.

FOREST FIRES.

Yesterday's rain was welcome not only to grass and grain whose roots had begun to feel the need of moisture, but it probably acted as an effectual extingnisher to the forest fires which have been reported as desolating the woodlands in various parts of New-England. The destruction begins early this year. The charcoal-burner, the hunter. the careless smoker, and perhaps the malicious incendiary, have started in for summer business. The farmer will fire his brush-heap on the forest border, and the locomotive will fling its sparks among the dry leaves, and millions of acres of timber will be burned over before winter sets in. And for all this destruction no one will be held accountable. No Legislature will compel ratiroad companies to provide their locomotives with spark arresters, although the adoption of some efficient opliance of this sort would save the woods on the greatest peril which threatens last winter still lie drying in the most inflammable condition, so that by midsummer they will flash into a conflagration when touched by a chance spark. But no effort has been made in any State to compel the removal of this tinder.

London, May 22.—Dean Bradley has made arrangements to place the bust of Longfellew in Westminster Abboy between the tembs of Chaucer and Dryden.

Providence, R. I. May 22.—Senator Anthony's him. They are. When a Republican goes into a Demo

sons why laws should be enacted and executed which sons why laws should be enacted and executed which sent to State prison. But he can fire a forest, burn sent to State prison. But he can fire a forest, burn able for a tranquil rest to-night. up hundreds of thousands of dollars'worth of standing timber, and destroy the tree-producing capacity of the land for a generation, and escape with no punishment whatever.

It is plain that the time is approaching when some action in earnest must be taken to arrest this destruction. Forest property is becoming so valuable that occasional showers of ram do not furnish adequate insurance against the fires which accident or recklessness or stupidity selfishness or malice may kindle. the actual money value of the timber swept away is only part of the loss incurred. The depression in the general value of woodland property which this insecurity causes is a serious matter. Still more disastrous in the long run is the alarm with which capital shrinks from every experiment and investment for producing new forests to supply the place of those which are swept away. Sylviculture on any considerable scale will never be undertaken until this fire risk is reduced by systematic legislation and awakened public sentiment. The reduction of the dauger from forest fires to a minimum is needed, not only to encourage a profitable industry, but to insure the future supply or an absolute necessity.

The Buffalo Express reports that there is an Italian at work on the West Shore Railroad who was born with five perfect fingers in addition to the thumb on each hand. A man thus equipped ought not to devote his energies to building railroads. He ought to get himself elected to the Legislature as a Reform Democrat and then proceed to grab patronage. He could scarcely have failed to make his mark in the last Senate and Assembly. Even statesmen with only the ordinary number of fingers did very well.

The Louisville Courier-Journal says that "the greatest statesmen this country has produced were tarifffor-revenue-only men." Let's have their namesnot necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith, you know.

THE TRIBUNE has of course but one candidate for Speaker, and that candidate is, and will continue to be until he "takes himself out of the way," Mr. Samuel Cox. The reason for this has heretofore been given: He is of the majority, and he fits the whole political situation "like de paper on de vail." But it seems there is talk about a Republican nomination for Speaker. What is more remark able, the name of ex-Speaker Keifer is "mentioned." We drop Mr. Samuel Cox's name only for a single moment and a single question in a single word-

The Vickshurg Appeal has "a rather distinct recollection" that a number of Democratic leaders "succeeded in making asses of themselves" in the XLVIth Congress on the subject of the repeal of the election laws. It is not so queer that The Appeal should remember it as that it should think it work mentioning. Now if some Democratic journal will come forward and remember when the leaders did of make asses of themselves on any question, we shall have a real cause for wonder.

The World wants the Democracy to tax luxuries elieritances, large incomes, monopolies and privileged corporations. During the last quarter of a century the Democracy has simply taxed the public

One thing we hope is well understood with refercuce to the Bridge celebration to-morrow, and that is that all the efforts of the Clarendon Hali shilosophers to prevent the affair from being made tender, as it were, to Queen Victoria having ailed, and the philosophers having refused on that account to take any part in it whatever, whoeve goes on the Bridge will take his life in his hand. Men who have devoted whole Sundays to the discussion of the question whether the Bridge shall be blown up by dynamite in case it shall be opened on the Queen's birthday mean business beyond ques-It may be set down for certain that the Bridge s to be blown up. It was suggested some time ag that O'Donovan Rossa should do it in person, but as several regiments are going to be under arms to ecompany him during the day and prevent his doing muschief, some other patriot, no doubt, has been commissioned to attend to it. The patriot will either walk calmly to the middle of the Bridge with his pockets full of dynamite and set himself off there, or will do it from the deck of a ferryboat. Whichever way he does it, strangers cannot be too careful about venturing in the vicinity of the

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Phillips Brooks is expected to occupy his Boston pulpit again in September next.

The Hon. Charles G. Fairman, who a year ago formally retired from journalism in Elmira, intende now to re-enter the field. About July I be will begin the publication in that city of an independent Republican morning paper.

Senator J. D. Cameron told his friends in Washington, just before his departure for Europe last week, that he certainly would not return before late in the fail, and that if his health was improved by residence in the Old World be might not be seen here again for two or three years. Miss Anna Dawes, daughter of the Senator from

Massachusetts, is becoming quite as noted a person, ocally, in Pittsfield as her distinguished father she is president of the Wednesday Morning Club an influential social and literary organization, a leader in all town improvement projects, and editor of The Weekly Journal.

General John B. Gordon, of Georgia, writes to The Angusta Chronicle and Constitutionalist an emphatic lenial of recent rumors of his financial embarrass ment. His interests are, he declares, in an eminently satisfactory condition. Rapid and certain progress is being made by a large force of workmen on his Florida road, and all his business aftairs are prospering.

The late Professor Charles Avery, of Hamilton College, was born in Munson, Mass., in 1795, of thorough New-England stock. His father and two f his uncles were soldiers in the Revolutionary war. Dr Avery was tenth in a family of fourteen children, and after his graduation from Hamilton he spent sixty-three years as an instructor, thirty-mine of them because this Alma Mater—the longest term ever served in that college.

A summary of Mr. Judah P. Benjamin's fee-book made up year by year since 1867, shows that he has in sixteen years received fees amounting to 8696,044 78. In 1867 they amounted to a tride more than \$2,025; in 1882, to more than \$63,900 and in 1880, his most profitable year, to \$79,856 20 One of his most important cases was the Irish Fisheries sait, which paid him about \$50,000. As to personal enjoyment, he says he experienced little of it in his profession. His sole abject was to make money; and to that end almost every other personal consideration was sucrificed. He is now afflicted with an incurable heart disease, and realizes that it is likely to prove suddenly fatal at any

Speaking of ex-Senator Conkling's quickness of mind during a debate, John F. Smyth said recently: "Mr. Coolaling was equally swift of mind in replying to those who were rash enough to ques tion him at political meetings. I remember that when he was a young man he was once interrupted during a speech at Utica by a fellow who bawled out: 'Do you want me to marry a black wench ! Conkling pretended not to hear the remark distinctly, and said with great politeness of manner · Will the gentleman who asked me a question have the kindness to come forward and repeat it? The Republicans who were present cried out: 'Turn him out, turn him out.' 'Oh, no, don't turn him out : I'm sure the gentleman asked some question which deserves a reply: let him come forward, said Conkling. So they pushed the tellow forward to the middle of the hall, where he pailed out his chest and said defiantly: 'Do you want me to marry a black woman?' Conkling looked the man all over carefully for about three minutes. It was so slient that you could have heard u pin drop. Then he said with a drawl: 'Do I want you to marry a black woman? No, I can't say that I do-I have too much compassion for the black woman."

WASHINGTON, May 22.-Major-General McDowell

GENERAL NOTES.

The artesian well which was bored at Akron, Col., 112 miles from Denver, has met with an unfort nate mishap. Work was going on finely when, at a depth of 1,250 feet, the ponderous drill, with its weight of 2,000 pounds above it, stuck in the tube, and could not be forced down to the bottom. Since then all efforts to prosecute the work have proved unavailing. The work was under the management of Professor Horace Beach, the United States Artesian Well Commissioner, who be-lieves that anjabundance of of excellent water can be made to spout to the surface in Colorado m artesian wells which are sunk to the depth of 2,000 feet.

A vexed question which the Baptist Bible Convention at Saratoga may have to discuss is whether or not the Baptist denomination can unite with other Christian bodies in circulating the Bible in foreign countries. The difficulty, as is well-known, hinges upon the translation of the creek word baptize, which Baptists believe means to immerse. The British and Foreign Bible Society have recently received letters from India which indicate that the difference of opinion about the meaning of this word may possibly result, in the circulation of rival versions of the Bible, especially in the Telign district. The Bible Society, anxious to aver this calamity, suggest that an alternative marginal reading be adopted in the various Indian versions of the Bible, which it is thought will meet the conscientious scruples of Baptists, and enable them to unite with the Bible

A gentleman in Cleveland has conceived the tdea of establishing a bank which will loan small sums of money at a moderate rate of interest, and thus do away with pawnshops. "The idea is," he says, "to receive pledges, which the barrower may redeem at an amount of interest not to exceed 2 per cent per month. In some cases we would only take 1 per cent, and sometimes, if the case should warrant it, we would make the loan a benevolent one and take no interest whatever. In some instances we would take the ordinary 6 per cent per annum interest. We would, of course, use our judgment in these matters; but our invariable rule will be never to charge any more than 2 per cent per month. Another great benefit to the poor is our determination to balance our books at the close of every year, and if we find that our profits exceed 8 per cent per annua, we intend to invest the excess in coal and distribute it among the worthy poor of the city."

TOWN TALK ABOUT PERSONS AND THINGS. POLITICAL, PERSONAL AND PRACTICAL.

ONLY Hores of Refundicanism. Judge Jacob M. Patterson, jr., told on Saturday of a man who publican party and carrying the State this fall and at the next Presidential election. Naturally interested in the solution of that difficult problem, he listened to a good deal of talk to discover finally that the only hope of the party lay in the adoption of resolutions sympathizing with the Irish Land Leaguers. To Judge Patterson this was like exploding political dynamite or preaching political heresy, and losing his judicial temper in an outburst d indignation, he denounced his hearer and Irish assassins in a breath. Later, the same day, another individual was encountered who had another and only specific for all Republican woes. It was to adopt resolutions denouncing the Civil Service Reform and demanding its re-peat! It was discovered later from his conversation that he was an unsuccessful applicant for a Custom House ears," he was unprepared to be examined under the

Intsu-Democratic Logic, -Duily Mexic and Drama was the name of a trade paper which, filling a certain pacultar field, met for a time with considerable sale and advertising patronage. Its name was afterwards changed to Freund's Doily. Last week the paper susended publication. Its demise was a unconceed as "a temporary suspension until October next" of an "enterprise which had been so highly suscessful" as to "determine its projectors to place it on a larger basts," as "an afternoon obe-cent Democratic paper," with a " capital of \$500,000 in 5,000 shares of \$100 each "! Suspension is certainly an Hibernian method; of signalizing a newspaper's st Democratic triumphs for the last twenty-five years have been not unlike that of this forerunner of a Democratic organ.

rules. Much to his indignation Collector Robertson post-

tively refused to suspend them; and the rejected appli-

cant became convinced that the cause of the Republican

EASTWARD THE START-The recent influx of Western journalists is not the first appearance in this field. In the professions generally, in politics and in material enterprises, many of the successful leaders in this city and the East generally are Western non-in origin, habits and ideas. A notable example to be seen aimost dally on Broadway when he is not being feted abroad, as now, is Norvin Green, the president of the Western Union Telegraph Company. It is not so many years ago since he rode through Kentucky as a country doctor, carrying his medicines in his saddie-bags behind him. Singularly enough, quite recently, Dr. Green had opportunity to remind ex-Secretary Blaine that, thus accounted and employed, he used to encounter nim when a schoolmaster in the same backwoods

IRISH INFORMERS. Sald a leading lawyer and an Irish-American yesterday: "One thing which convinces me of the insincerity of the present Irish sovement is the readiness of the arrested persons to turn informer. In the history of the Irish rebellion of '98 he absence of informers and the scorn with which those who were arrested refused to betray their associates were particularly noted. Now every suspect among the conspirators is offering to betray his fellows to secure his own safety. And on this side where they are in comparative safety, they talk bravado which would soon turn to whining if they were extradited. I should like to see the test applied to this Rossa, for example."

THE MANAGER OF THE BRIDGE RAILROAD.-Who of whatever influenced the Bridge Superintendent to select John H. Hougland as the manager of the railroad over the East River Bridge, thanks are due for the selection; for Mr. Hoagland is known to all Brooklen as one of the most energetic and affable railroad men in the city. Politics retired him from one road which he practically built up from nothing; if politics had anything to do with putting him in his new place, it was good politics and good of politics to do it.

A PUBLISHER'S OPINION.-John W. Harper, of Harper & Brothers, said in a recent conversation, among of things: "General George H. Themas and General George G. Meade were the noblest soldiers developed by the war. The one gained the victory in the East upon which the whole struggle turned and the other tery in the West which was decisive there. Had Meade been defented at Gettysburg, Lee would have been in Washington in sixty hours, in Baltimore in three days and in Harrisburg and Philadelphia a few days later. The blockade would then have been raised, the Confederacy recognized and the Union divisied. Meade saved the Union if any one man saved ft."

Mr. Harper, like all importers, is pleased with the abolition of commissions, charges, etc., as dutiable items, effected by the new tariff. He favors the wiping out of petty fees and other small exactions in custom houses at home. He complains of the disposition of the Trensury and other Government officials to be too teand thinks that special agents give trouble through their fussy endeavors to show how to valuable they are

PUBLIC OPINION.

A TYPICAL DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR THE SPEAKERSHIP.

From The Charicant Enginer (Dem.)

How does Hon, Phil Thompson strike you as a

A BAD OUTLOOK FOR THE PLAINE HATELS.

Already there are plenty of indications that the rabid haters of James G. Blaine will have abundant opportunity within the next twelve months to go into hysterics over his popularity and political power, it may be news to some wiituily blind partisans, but a multitude of good citizens in all parts of the country still cherish the hope of sceing the man from Maine master of the White House.

THE RESULT OF REPUBLICAN MANAGEMENT. THE RESULT OF REPUBLICAN MANAGEMENT.

From The Newer's Advertiser (Esp.)

The question of taxing imports has been managed, as all other practical questions have been managed by the Republican party, in a practical way. The mass of Democratic voters may be slow to perceive it, but they will perceive it a last. That the value of manufactures increased from \$1.800,000,000 in 1860 to \$3,400,000,000 in 1870, and to \$5,300,000,000 in 1880, and that during the same time our expects and imports and the value of our agricultural products have also increased enormously, is an argument against the disturbance of business prosperity that none but the rash can fail to understand.

A WEAK AEGUMENT FROM HISTORY.

From The Louteville Courier Journal (Dem)

Democrats who get mad every time they read in the

the words "tariff for revenue only" should read up the history of this country between 1846 and 1861 and sea what a cock of the walk and instry conth was the United States under the banner of "tariff for revenue only" during that period.